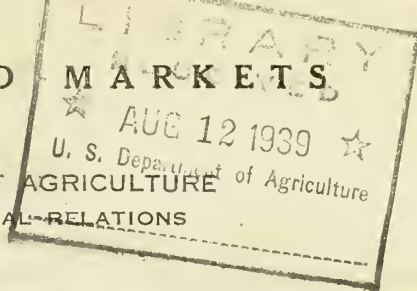


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



LIBRARY
F C R C
WASHINGTON D C

VOL. 39

August 5, 1939

No. 6

LATE CABLES

High temperatures and lack of adequate precipitation in Canadian Prairie Provinces last week of July accelerated decline in grain prospects that began early in month. Cutting general in Manitoba but crops of Alberta and Saskatchewan, now in critical filling stage, have suffered severely from heat. Cool rainy weather would benefit late crops. In Ontario winter wheat was harvested under favorable conditions. Rain needed in Maritimes but crop conditions well maintained. Haying in these Provinces and Quebec practically completed. Warm dry weather in British Columbia but crop conditions still good. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.)

Scotland 1939 acreages of specified crops estimated as follows, with 1938 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 81,000 acres (92,000), barley 99,000 (99,000), oats 774,000 (798,000), potatoes 134,000 acres (135,000). Livestock numbers: Horses 142,000 (144,000), cattle 1,360,000 (1,308,000), sheep 8,042,000 (7,840,000), sows 31,000 (30,000), total hogs 253,000 (256,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Japan Reports Record Wheat Crop	104
Grain Production Expands in Greece	104
Larger Bread-Grain Acreage in Canadian Prairies	104
Japan Cotton Imports Continue at Low Level	105
Tobacco Production Increases in Taiwan	107
Record Citrus Exports From Palestine in 1938-39	108
Spanish Orange Shipments Small in 1938-39	111
United States Apple and Pear Exports Heavier	112
United States Imports of Cattle Heavy	112
United States Pork and Lard Exports Increase	114

JAPAN REPORTS RECORD WHEAT CROP

The first official estimate of the 1939 Japanese wheat crop was placed at 54,413,000 bushels, according to a radiogram from the United States agricultural commissioner at Shanghai. This compares with 45,244,000 bushels produced in 1938 and the 1933-1937 average of 46,478,000 bushels. The Japanese authorities set their goal for self-sufficiency in wheat at about 50 million bushels. This was first attained in 1937, when a crop of 50,410,000 bushels was harvested from 1,776,000 acres sown. A similar acreage was reported in 1938, but adverse weather conditions reduced the outturn. This year's record crop was obtained from the largest acreage ever reported, 1,823,000 acres, but the average yield per acre was slightly smaller than in 1934 and 1935.

The 1939 barley crop of Japan was placed at 74,437,000 bushels from 1,879,000 acres, compared with only 64,181,000 bushels produced last year from 1,892,000 acres. Barley production in Japan has shown a marked downward trend since 1920, when the crop totaled over 94 million bushels, but it averaged around 72 million bushels during 1933-1937.

GRAIN PRODUCTION EXPANDS IN GREECE

Preliminary estimates of 1939 grain production in Greece, cabled from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, indicate slight declines from the large crops of last year except in the case of oats. Domestic grain production has been encouraged during recent years by the Greek Government, and nearly all the crops have doubled in size since 1920. This year's wheat crop, placed at 35,274,000 bushels, compares with 36,135,000 bushels produced in 1938. It may be revised upward, however, when final returns are received.

Rye production this year, estimated at 2,401,000 bushels, compares with 2,439,000 bushels harvested in 1938. In 1923, the rye crop of Greece totaled only 622,000 bushels, but in 1933 nearly 3 million bushels were harvested, and the average during 1933-1937 was 2,334,000 bushels.

The 1939 barley crop was placed at 10,058,000 bushels as against 11,276,000 bushels produced last year and the 1933-1937 average of 9,111,000 bushels. Barley production has not expanded so much as the production of some of the other grains, but the 1920 crop totaled only about 6 million bushels. If the current estimate for oats of 11,230,000 bushels is realized, this year's crop will be the largest on record, exceeding the 1938 outturn by 715,000 bushels. See table, page 117.

LARGER BREAD-GRAIN ACREAGE IN CANADIAN PRAIRIES

The 1939 acreages devoted to bread grains and to flaxseed in the Canadian Prairie Provinces showed an increase over those of last season, according to the returns of the annual June survey reported by the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, but oat and barley acreages were smaller this season in all three Provinces. There was little change in the wheat area of Manitoba, but considerable expansion occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Sowings of rye declined in Manitoba; but, largely because of the marked increase in Saskatchewan, the total for the Prairies was more than 50 percent larger this year than in 1938. The 1939 flaxseed acreages of the three Provinces exceeded comparable figures for 1938 and totaled 318,000 acres as compared with 213,000 acres last year.

CANADA: Area sown to principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces, 1938, 1939

Province and year	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>
Manitoba -					
1938	3,184	205	1,462	1,355	43
1939	3,201	178	1,377	1,344	70
Saskatchewan -					
1938	13,793	292	4,171	1,207	139
1939	14,233	647	4,144	1,149	187
Alberta					
1938	7,969	158	2,885	1,125	31
1939	8,379	189	2,706	1,114	60
Total -					
1938	24,946	655	8,518	3,687	213
1939	25,813	1,014	8,227	3,607	318

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

JAPAN COTTON IMPORTS CONTINUE AT LOW LEVEL

June imports of cotton into Japan, totaling 179,982 bales of 478 pounds, were 12 percent below those for May and compare with a June 5-year average (1934-1938) of 310,000 bales, according to a radiogram received from the American consulate general at Shanghai based on a report from American Consul Walter P. McConaughy at Osaka. There has been practically no buying of old-crop American cotton recently, and the arrivals represent orders of several months back. A relatively large amount of the Brazilian cotton imported in June was purchased by representatives of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. In addition, some of this cotton was re-exported from Shanghai.

Several factors were reported as contributing to the small number of sales of old-crop American. These factors were, namely, fair local stocks, comparatively high prices, scarcity of desirable grades, and doubt regarding the benefits, if any, to be received for old-crop cotton under the proposed subsidy plan. It was expected that a subsidy on the new-crop

cotton would temporarily increase the orders of American staple. During June the price of American cotton rose steadily, whereas Indian toward the end of the month declined, thus widening further the price spread between the two growths.

JAPAN: Raw-cotton imports, June 1939, with comparisons
(Bales of 478 pounds)

Growth	June		September-June			
	1937	1938	1939 a/	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39 a/
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United States	40,173	58,490	41,507	1,432,414	581,853	788,387
Indian	208,153	52,555	64,589	1,660,870	535,488	815,724
Egyptian	5,340	9,692	11,938	193,397	66,520	127,485
Chinese	10,712	63,044	949	184,548	270,015	63,295
Brazilian ...	16,051	10,670	25,526	141,020	123,476	251,702
Other	32,248	9,049	35,473	274,678	100,493	176,261
Total	312,677	203,500	179,982	3,886,927	1,677,845	2,222,854

Based on Japanese trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

The virtual moratorium in Shanghai on bank withdrawals resulted in nonacceptance of consignments of cotton from several countries destined for Shanghai. Some of these consignments were offered for sale in Japan at prices below the market level.

Production of pure-cotton yarn, amounting to 221,112 bales of 400 pounds for June, was 4 percent below that of the previous month. The decrease, however, for the season to date was 17 percent from last season's figure. This drop in production was attributed to the rapid accumulation of stocks of piece goods caused by declining exports of textiles and restrictions against domestic consumption of pure-cotton goods. All counts, except the fine counts of 45s and above, showed a decline when compared with June 1938 production. Fine-count production was more than twice that of a year ago. The number of active spindles remained about 8.3 million, but the total number of installed spindles was said to be about 1 million smaller than at this time last year. The decreased number of installed spindles has therefore reduced the curtailment rate.

Cloth exports during June amounted to 181,180,000 square yards, a reduction of 20 percent from exports in May and slightly more than a 6-percent decrease for the season to date. Piece-goods stocks in warehouses combined with manufacturers' stocks made a total of about 4 months' supply on hand for export instead of the usual 3 months' supply. It is reported that Government officials are concerned with these heavy cloth stocks, and it is believed that the effort has been made to discourage large imports of cotton for the present.

JAPAN: Wharf stocks of raw cotton, June 30, 1939,
with comparisons
(Bales of 478 pounds)

Growth	June 30		May 31, 1939	June 30, 1939
	1937	1938		
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
United States.....	346,424	35,641	97,857	72,761
Indian	351,070	51,761	80,908	64,910
Egyptian	22,988	4,840	6,594	15,402
Chinese	15,887	29,483	2,603	1,436
Brazilian	13,066	8,551	23,255	32,119
Other	38,449	9,127	36,820	40,198
Total	787,884	139,403	248,037	226,826

Estimates from trade sources in Japan.

Average prices of Japanese textiles for sale abroad in June were at the lowest level of recent times, and a further drop was indicated. The decline is said to be partly forced and not the result of lower production costs. It has been reported that exporters are obtaining some increase in foreign orders at the expense of lower prices, which are believed generally to be below the cost of production.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION INCREASES IN TAIWAN

It is estimated that Taiwan will have a record tobacco crop in 1939, according to a report from American Vice Consul John K. Emmerson, at Taihoku. Deliveries from producers to the monopoly will not be completed until the end of August; but, estimated from the amount brought in as of June 20, the crop will amount to about 8.5 million pounds, an increase of over 45 percent compared with the 1938 production. Approximately 6 million pounds of flue-cured are expected, compared with 4 million last year. Since Japan has prohibited imports of tobacco, efforts have been increased in Taiwan and also in other parts of the Empire to produce yellow leaf to substitute for American flue-cured.

The Taiwan monopoly is reported to have plans to sell its surplus tobacco products in South China. In 1935, more than 2.5 billion cigarettes were imported into Canton, principally from Shanghai. The monopoly now expects to supply part of the South China imports. In areas occupied by Japanese troops, a monthly consumption of from 50 to 60 million cigarettes is estimated. Taiwan expects to furnish 10 million of this number.

Although the capacity of the Taihoku factory is reported to be only 1 billion cigarettes annually, through continuous day and night operation about 1.5 billion were made in 1938. A new factory with a 2-billion

capacity was started in 1936 and is expected to begin operations in October 1939. Should this factory be completed, the monopoly bureau would be able to supply a larger share of the cigarettes consumed in South China.

TAIWAN: Area and production of tobacco, by types,
1930-1939

Year	Area			Production		
	Flue-cured	Native a/	Total	Flue-cured	Native a/	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930 ...	434	1,592	2,026	460	2,856	3,316
1931 ...	410	1,463	1,873	390	2,406	2,796
1932 ...	404	1,385	1,789	489	2,332	2,821
1933 ...	534	1,383	1,917	629	2,757	3,386
1934 ...	815	1,463	2,278	1,076	3,643	4,719
1935 ...	1,115	1,504	2,619	1,262	3,225	4,487
1936 ...	1,651	1,361	3,012	1,936	2,949	4,885
1937 ...	2,383	1,207	3,590	2,885	2,828	5,713
1938 ...	2,805	b/ 1,296	b/ 4,101	4,096	2,239	6,335
1939 ...	c/	c/	c/	5,999	2,564	8,563

Statistical Abstract of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and reports from foreign offices of the Department of Agriculture.

a/ Approximately 95 percent Chinese tobacco; the remainder, cigar types.

b/ Estimate.

c/ Not yet available.

RECORD CITRUS EXPORTS FROM PALESTINE IN 1938-39

Exports of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons from Palestine during the 1938-39 shipping season were the heaviest on record, according to a report from American Consul Albert W. Scott at Jerusalem. Total citrus exports amounted to 15,264,000 boxes, an increase of nearly 4 million boxes over the previous high of the 1937-38 season. Record production in Palestine and the reduction in competition from Spain on account of the civil war were largely responsible for the heavy volume of citrus shipments.

Oranges

Exports of oranges amounted to 13,055,000 boxes in the period November to May, compared with 9,573,000 boxes in the previous season and an average of 4,918,000 boxes during the 5 years 1931-32 to 1935-36. The United Kingdom was the most important market, taking 60 percent of the total compared with 63 percent during 1937-38. Larger exports to the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Norway, and France, together with the heavier movement to the United Kingdom, accounted for practically all of the increase.

PALESTINE: Exports of oranges by principal countries of destination,
1937-38 and 1938-39

Country	1937-38	1938-39
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
United Kingdom	6,052	7,879
Netherlands	1,032	1,511
Belgium	327	849
Sweden	426	799
Poland	351	448
Norway	251	357
France	79	306
Other Europe	1,001	871
Total Europe	9,519	13,020
Others	54	35
Total	9,573	13,055

Compiled from official reports of the Government of Palestine.

The 1938-39 orange season was more extended than usual, and a total of 349,000 boxes was reported during May. The lengthening of the Jaffa season, partly the result of new plantings of Valencias that are coming into bearing, indicates that the late winter and early summer oranges from the United States will meet increased competition in Europe during late April and May.

PALESTINE: Exports of oranges by months,
1935-36 to 1938-39

Month	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
November	165	161	574	355
December	985	1,712	2,264	2,675
January	1,454	2,214	1,685	3,193
February	1,231	1,857	2,115	2,008
March	1,006	2,248	2,282	2,627
April	151	994	639	1,848
May	a/	5	14	349
7 months	4,992	9,191	9,573	13,055

Compiled from official reports of the Government of Palestine.
a/ Less than 500 boxes.

Grapefruit

Grapefruit exports in the period July-June 1938-39 totaled 2,065,000 boxes, compared with 1,791,000 boxes in 1937-38 and an average of 446,000 boxes during the 5 years 1931-32 to 1935-36. The heavier shipments were principally the result of increased production.

PALESTINE: Exports of grapefruit by principal countries of destination, June-May 1937-38 and 1938-39

Country	1937-38	1938-39
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
United Kingdom	1,003	1,031
France	144	279
Belgium	201	266
Switzerland	58	99
Netherlands	66	94
Other countries	322	298
Total	1,794	2,067

Compiled from official reports of the Government of Palestine.

The United Kingdom, as usual, was the most important market, accounting for about the same volume both seasons. Because the total movement was heavier, however, the proportion shipped to the United Kingdom dropped from 56 percent in 1937-38 to 50 percent last season. Larger exports to France, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands accounted for most of the increase. The tendency to lengthen the shipping season for grapefruit is shown by the abnormally heavy exports in May 1939.

PALESTINE: Exports of grapefruit by months, July-June 1935-36 to 1938-39 a/

Month	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>	<u>1,000 boxes</u>
September ...	-	1	4	17
October	123	171	177	231
November	142	108	242	185
December	123	142	208	206
January	113	196	125	230
February	165	284	289	184
March	147	307	423	381
April	31	315	283	398
May	-	10	39	233
June	-	5	1	<u>b/</u>
Total ..	844	1,539	1,791	2,065

Compiled from official reports of the Government of Palestine.

a/ Discrepancies in the export figures in the above tables are due to the fact that different export years are used. Data for compiling exports by countries on a shipping year of July-June are not available.

b/ Not yet available.

- - - - -

Lemons

Lemon exports in the period July-June 1938-39 reached 142,000 boxes, an increase of almost 100 percent over exports of last season. The United Kingdom accounted for 50,000 boxes, Rumania for 49,000 Belgium for 14,000, and France for 11,000 during the past season. The rest of the lemon exports were for the most part scattered over the remaining European markets.

SPANISH ORANGE SHIPMENTS SMALL IN 1938-39

Exports of oranges from Spain totaled only 2,572,000 packages during the 1938-39 season (November-October), according to the Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes of July 12. During the previous season, exports amounted to the equivalent of 3,243,000 half-cases and during the 5 years 1932-33 to 1936-37 to an average of 10,479,000. The sharp decline in exports is chiefly attributable to the war, during which normal marketing and shipping arrangements were disrupted. Orange groves have suffered less damage from the war than has been generally supposed.

Details of Spanish exports by countries of destination are shown in the following table:

SPAIN: Exports of oranges by principal countries of destination,
1935-36 to 1938-39

Country	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 <u>half-cases</u>	1,000 <u>half-cases</u>	1,000 <u>half-cases</u>	1,000 <u>half-cases</u> a/
United Kingdom	3,921	4,339	1,546	1,104
Netherlands	1,170	796	20	150
Belgium	1,200	692	369	89
Germany	3,700	-	-	850
France	40	1,725	b/ 1,267	c/ 270
Norway	350	333	-	-
Sweden	480	299	-	19
Others	637	799	41	90
Total	11,498	8,983	3,243	2,572

Compiled from Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes.

Excludes oranges produced in Seville, Malaga, and the less important areas of Spain, and, for most of the 1938-39 season, exports from Castellon.

a/ This includes American-type boxes. These are being used fairly extensively now, but the half-case is more common. The half-case is roughly 40 pounds heavier than the box. Because of the confusion of the war, the available data for 1938-39 are unreliable, and it has been impossible to convert all packages to half-cases.

b/ Includes the equivalent of 304,000 half-cases shipped in bulk.

c/ Includes the equivalent of 40,000 half-cases shipped in bulk.

UNITED STATES APPLE AND PEAR EXPORTS HEAVIER IN 1938-39

Despite the small American crop, total exports of fresh apples from the United States during the 1938-39 season (July to June) increased over a million bushels, totaling 12,071,000 bushels.

The total value of the fresh-apple exports was almost a million dollars higher than the preceding season's total, but the average unit value per bushel declined 4 cents from the previous year's average of \$1.26, the lowest average since 1932-33. The decline in total value of barrel shipments, despite the increase in quantity, reflects to some extent the competition from Nova Scotian barreled apples during the season and the unsettled international situation prevailing during the past 10 months.

Fresh-pear exports reached an all-time peak of 3,419,000 bushels during the season, an increase of 27 percent over the previous high in 1937-38. The record pear crop in the United States, amounting to 32,473,000 bushels, chiefly accounts for the increased shipments. The value per bushel, however, declined 13 cents to \$1.74 during 1938-39.

UNITED STATES: Exports of apples and pears, 1937-38 and 1938-39

Commodity	Year ended June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	1938	1939 a/	1938	1939 a/
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Apples, fresh -				
Barrels	888.7	972.5	3,508	2,845
Boxes	7,507.1	7,776.8	9,428	10,341
Baskets	784.3	1,376.6	1,339	2,068
Total in terms of bushels b/	10,957.5	12,070.9	14,275	15,254
Pears, fresh, in bushels c/...	2,694.2	3,419.4	5,031	5,938
Unit value per bushel -			Dollars	Dollars
Apples			1.30	1.26
Pears			1.87	1.74

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Converted on the basis of 3 bushels to a barrel and 1 bushel to a basket or box. c/ Bushels of 50 pounds.

1939 UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF CATTLE HEAVY

Imports of cattle into the United States for the first half of 1939 exceeded total 1938 imports by more than 62,000 head. Of the 486,497 head imported, 58 percent fell in the 200-to-699-pound weight class, representing

45 percent of the total by weight. Nearly half of the January-June imports, therefore, paid the 1930 duty rate of 2.5 cents. Twenty-five percent of the total number imported were heavy quota cattle weighing 700 pounds and over, 1 percent were dairy cows, and 16 percent were quota calves weighing less than 200 pounds.

For the first time this year, June imports of cattle from Canada (14,678 head) exceeded imports from Mexico. Calves represented nearly 90 percent of the imports from Canada. An unusually large number of dairy cows (900) also entered from that country during the month. Imports of heavy quota cattle, however, fell to 73 head, inasmuch as the Canadian quota for the quarter had been nearly filled by the end of May. Imports of nonquota cattle from Canada, always of minor significance, were slightly larger than usual during June, representing nearly 10 percent of the total imported.

Ninety percent of the cattle imports from Mexico during June (11,129 head) were of feeder cattle. Less than 9,700 head were imported, however, against 23,000 the previous month and an average monthly importation of this type of cattle of more than 45,000 head for the entire 6 months of this year. The few heavy beef cattle (213 head) that did enter from Mexico paid the 1930 tariff rate of 3 cents per pound because of the exhaustion early in April of the quarterly quota on this weight class granted to countries other than Canada. About 1,300 head of calves were imported from Mexico during June.

Over 119,000 of the permitted 120,000 cattle, other than dairy cows, weighing 700 pounds or more were imported during the first half of 1939 at the reduced agreement rate of 1.5 cents. In addition, nearly 5,000 head of this type of cattle paid the full duty of 3 cents between January 1 and June 30 because of overshipments from both Canada and Mexico during the first quarter when there was no allocation of the quota and from Mexico during the second under allocation. Between July 1 and 15, imports of 14,790 head of heavy beef cattle were received from Canada, or 29 percent of the quarterly quota for July-September. There were also entered or withdrawn from bonded pastures cattle from other countries (practically all from Mexico) to the extent of 6,442 head during the same period. This number represents 78 percent of the quota for the third quarter. To the end of June, 78 percent of the annual global quota of 100,000 head of calves were imported. The bulk of these imports, 63 percent, came from Canada and the remainder largely from Mexico.

Imports of canned beef during June totaled approximately 8 million pounds, a decrease of about 27 percent from May imports. For the entire 6-month period, canned-beef imports at nearly 41 million pounds, actual-weight basis, represented an increase of more than 5 percent over last year's comparable imports. Total imports of cattle and beef for the period January to June, dressed-beef equivalent, showed a 50-percent increase over 1938 imports and represented more than 9 percent of the slightly reduced

domestic slaughter. Average farm prices of beef cattle in the United States for July were 102 percent of the parity figure for that month.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle and beef, and domestic slaughter of cattle and calves, all on dress-weight basis, and average farm price of beef cattle, January-June 1939 with comparisons

Year	Cattle (duti- able) b/	Imports a/ Dressed-weight basis				Federally inspected slaughter of cattle and calves dressed-wt. basis	Percent- age im- ports are of in- spected slaugh- ter	Average farm price per pound of beef
		Cattle (duti- able) b/	Canned beef c/	Other beef	Total cattle and beef			
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Cents
1929	410,656	129,213	199,746	50,727	379,686	4,727,582	8.0	9.15
1930	226,273	49,697	140,263	19,459	209,419	4,704,316	4.5	7.46
1931	85,570	17,797	48,965	3,494	70,256	4,751,470	1.5	5.31
1932	95,407	19,200	61,598	1,697	82,495	4,394,048	1.9	4.07
1933	63,329	9,829	103,360	970	114,159	5,045,914	2.3	3.63
1934	57,679	11,091	116,685	1,149	128,925	5,602,186	2.3	3.88
1935	364,623	105,009	190,658	10,248	305,915	5,167,023	5.9	6.21
1936	399,113	127,075	219,509	6,200	352,784	5,969,908	5.9	5.85
1937	494,945	153,600	220,243	6,592	380,435	5,374,285	7.1	6.96
1938 d/ .	424,022	130,332	196,493	3,239	330,064	5,379,425	6.1	6.28
Jan.-June								
1938 d/	242,585	61,605	97,369	1,421	160,395	2,615,335	6.1	6.13
1939 d/	486,497	133,381	102,490	2,155	238,026	2,534,572	9.4	6.92

Compiled from official sources. a/ Imports for consumption; includes free for use as ships' stores. b/ Does not include cattle from Virgin Islands. c/ Basis for conversion of canned beef to dressed beef has been changed from 5 to 4 pounds of canned beef = 10 pounds of dressed. d/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES PORK AND LARD EXPORTS INCREASE

In line with increased production of pork and lard during the first half of the current year, exports of both commodities showed considerable increase and imports of pork declined somewhat. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal outlet for American lard, taking approximately 64 percent of the total. Exports to other European countries and Canada remained at about the 1938 level. Those to Cuba, however, showed an increase of more than 18 percent and exports to other Latin American countries were considerably more than doubled this year. Net exports of pork for the 6-month period, actual-weight basis, amounted to more than 35 million pounds, against 18 million pounds for the first half of 1938. Hams and shoulders accounted for about 90 percent of the imports and more than 50 percent of the exports of pork during both periods. Of the imports, canned hams from Poland made up approximately 85 percent of the total.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, excluding lard,
January-June 1939, with comparisons

Year	Exports						Percent exports are of production
	Ham and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Canned a/	Pickled	Fresh	Total b/	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1929	125,797	149,321	18,618	44,787	13,539	352,062	5.85
1930	120,170	96,784	22,176	30,628	17,573	287,331	5.10
1931	84,885	38,409	20,447	15,789	9,547	169,077	2.96
1932	65,218	18,957	15,842	15,259	8,133	123,409	2.17
1933	78,580	21,590	19,722	16,608	14,410	150,910	2.54
1934	65,104	18,621	21,227	18,385	36,758	160,095	2.97
1935	55,380	6,311	15,464	8,276	10,208	95,639	2.74
1936	42,163	4,562	14,431	10,520	2,747	74,423	1.57
1937	39,860	2,999	12,958	9,009	4,238	69,064	1.64
1938 c/	52,216	11,343	15,886	14,082	9,255	102,782	2.13
Jan.-June c/							
1938	27,120	4,027	8,164	6,506	4,608	50,425	2.17
1939	33,629	5,949	9,429	5,719	11,539	66,265	2.52

Compiled from official sources. a/ Dressed-weight basis. b/ Actual-weight basis except canned, which has been placed on dressed-weight basis.
c/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports and production,
January-June 1939, with comparisons,

Year	Exports						Produc- tion	Percent exports are of production
	Great Britain	Germany	Canada	Cuba	Others	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1929	242,027	214,933	17,750	80,006	274,612	829,328	1,763,143	47
1930	238,988	111,847	13,207	68,082	210,361	642,486	1,521,160	42
1931	250,876	132,977	8,588	44,913	131,554	568,708	1,554,018	37
1932	236,308	157,942	5,744	22,098	124,110	546,202	1,573,460	35
1933	295,652	126,181	4,882	10,908	141,509	579,132	1,679,272	34
1934	281,150	26,602	5,355	26,348	91,776	431,237	1,340,795	32
1935	64,525	1,544	645	24,235	5,406	96,355	662,060	15
1936	63,547	6,872	2,903	31,011	6,959	111,292	992,169	11
1937	75,258	2,370	2,193	41,363	14,766	135,950	787,493	17
1938 a/ ...	124,810	1,380	1,128	47,454	29,831	204,603	1,076,152	19
Jan.-June								
1938 a/ ..	71,181	641	655	22,210	11,124	105,811	523,159	20.2
1939 a/ ..	89,580	340	689	26,933	23,135	140,677	627,034	22.4

Compiled from official sources. a/ Preliminary; exports include neutral lard from January 1, 1938.

UNITED STATES: Imports and production of pork, excluding lard, and average farm price of hogs, January-June 1939, with comparisons

Year	Imports a/				Production of pork	Percentage imports are of	Average farm price
	Hams, should-ers, and bacon	Pork, fresh or frozen	Pork, pickled or salted & other	Total b/	meats under Federal in-spection c/	produc-tion	per lb. of hogs
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Cents
1929	2,084	4,124	2,314	8,522	6,023,286	0.14	9.33
1930	1,980	1,093	1,583	4,656	5,638,427	0.03	8.78
1931	1,979	754	1,234	3,967	5,707,530	0.07	5.83
1932	3,015	1,658	1,075	5,748	5,680,395	0.10	3.44
1933	1,672	559	703	2,914	5,932,128	0.05	3.94
1934	969	182	495	1,646	5,395,287	0.03	4.17
1935	5,297	3,923	1,274	10,494	3,493,833	0.30	8.36
1936	26,088	12,945	2,810	41,843	4,737,148	0.88	9.30
1937	47,422	20,877	6,532	74,831	4,215,634	1.76	9.48
1938 d/....	44,347	4,287	3,743	52,382	4,828,140	1.08	7.72
Jan.-June d/							
1938	23,215	2,678	2,443	28,341	2,318,417	1.22	7.80
1939	24,273	1,177	1,554	27,004	2,624,763	1.03	6.70

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Imports for consumption, includes free for use as ships' stores.

b/ Actual-weight basis. c/ Pork meats include all of dressed hog carcass after excluding head bones and all fat rendered into lard. d/ Preliminary.

YUGOSLAVIA: Number of livestock, 1933 with comparison

Kind	December 31				
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Cattle, total	3,990	3,982	4,074	4,169	4,267
Cows and heifers..	1,847	1,864	1,907	1,946	1,994
Buffaloes	39	37	37	36	33
Hogs, total	2,792	2,932	3,126	3,180	3,451
Brood sows	696	727	757	783	832
Sheep, total	8,868	9,211	9,568	9,909	10,137
Breeding ewes	6,085	6,381	6,581	6,825	6,954
Horses	1,206	1,201	1,216	1,249	1,264
Asses	120	121	123	124	123
Mules	18	18	18	19	19

Compiled from the International Institute of Agriculture Bulletin, June 1939 and September 1957.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of September futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/..	75	71	69	66	80	75	81	61	88	60	84	d/60
Low c/..	68	61	63	56	73	64	75	50	82	51	73	d/60
July 8..	72	68	66	63	78	72	78	56	84	57	81	d/60
15..	70	67	64	62	76	71	76	55	84	55	78	d/60
22..	70	64	65	59	76	67	78	52	86	53	76	d/60
29..	68	66	63	62	73	70	77	53	82	53	74	d/60

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange for October futures. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ July 1 to 29, 1939, and corresponding dates for 1938. d/ August futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 D.K.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/..	70	69	71	69	98	81	83	76	69	70	69	71
Low b/..	66	65	68	63	84	74	77	68	67	66	65	67
July 8..	70	69	69	69	97	81	83	72	69	70	69	71
15..	70	67	71	65	98	81	83	69	69	68	69	69
22..	68	67	70	65	90	75	80	68	68	68	67	69
29..	66	65	68	62	84	74	77	76	67	66	65	67

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

b/ July 8 to 29, 1939, and corresponding dates for 1938.

GREECE: Production of specified grains, 1933-1939

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1933	28,385	2,800	10,539	9,257
1934	25,679	2,466	8,991	6,787
1935	27,180	2,183	8,901	6,903
1936	19,537	1,654	7,058	6,502
1937	30,049	2,539	10,064	9,254
1938	36,135	2,439	11,276	10,515
1939	35,274	2,401	10,058	11,230

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, and official sources.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended		Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
		Chicago				Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
		No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
		1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High	b/	61	53	62	53	62	50	77	55	34	35	83	57
Low	b/	55	42	56	40	59	44	46	42	24	27	46	41
				Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.						
July	1	56	49	59	49	62	50	55	46	28	32	58	50
	8	58	49	59	49	62	50	53	45	28	31	56	47
	15	60	48	61	46	62	47	54	42	28	30	54	44
	22	59	42	59	43	62	45	51	42	26	28	50	41
	29	58	-	57	40	61	44	46	43	24	27	46	44

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries.

Commodity and country	Exports for year		Shipments, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1937-38	1938-39	July 15	July 22	July 29	July 1 to	1938-39	1939-40
						b/	b/	
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	July 29	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States...	17,614	11,215	30	88	33	July 29	848	160
Canada.....	14,014	16,537						
Argentina.....	10,241	9,356	108			July 15	83	467
Danube & U.S.S.R.	19,983	26,005	67	375	0	July 29	2,156	475
Total.....	61,852	63,113					3,087	1,102
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States...	12,331	5,106	0	0	1	July 29	622	1
Canada.....	8,504	13,738						
Argentina.....	28,505	19,379	90	572	76	July 29	1,530	1,124
Danube & U.S.S.R.	160	30	0	0	0	July 29	0	0
Total.....	49,500	38,253					2,152	1,125
CORN, EXPORTS: d/	1936-37	1937-38				Oct. 1 to	1937-38	1938-39
United States...	432	139,893	25	10	204	July 29	119,321	31,028
Danube & U.S.S.R.	25,835	9,790	120	163	129	July 29	9,164	19,372
Argentina.....	401,722	132,495	4,264	3,531	3,859	July 29	107,962	119,078
South Africa....	24,781	23,949	214	746	1,620	July 29	20,106	13,856
Total	452,770	306,127					256,553	183,334
United States imports.....	103,670	1,819				June 30	1,787	365

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average values in New York of specified currencies,
July 28, with comparisons a/

Country.	Monetary unit	Year 1938	Month				Week ended b/		
			1937	1938	1939		1939		
			July	July	June	July	July 14	July 21	July 28
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina ..	Paper peso.	32.60	33.11	32.86	31.22	31.21	31.21	31.21	31.21
Canada	Dollar	99.42	99.86	99.44	99.77	99.83	99.78	99.86	99.92
China	Shang.yuan.	21.36	29.49	18.20	13.43	10.64	12.67	9.69	8.31
Denmark	Krone	21.82	22.17	22.00	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90
England	Pound	488.94	496.72	492.91	468.24	468.15	468.16	468.21	468.14
France	Franc	2.88	3.80	2.77	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Germany	Reichsmark.	40.16	40.20	40.19	40.11	40.11	40.11	40.12	40.11
Italy	Lira	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26
Japan	Yen	28.45	28.88	28.72	27.28	28.28	27.48	27.28	27.28
Mexico	Peso	22.12	27.75	20.10	19.75	17.13	16.89	17.04	17.08
Netherlands	Guilder ...	55.01	55.09	55.04	53.17	53.28	53.13	53.47	53.43
Norway	Krone	24.57	24.96	24.77	23.52	23.52	23.52	23.52	23.52
Sweden	Krona	25.20	25.61	25.41	24.11	24.11	24.11	24.12	24.12
Switzerland	Franc	22.87	22.92	22.88	22.55	22.55	22.54	22.55	22.56

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ 5-day average. No Saturday rates will be available during July and August.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries,
as given by current trade sources, 1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1939 week ended			Shipments July 1-July 29	
	1937-38	1938-39	July 15	July 22	July 29	1938-39	1939-40
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/	184,720	245,296	2,840	4,058	2,963	16,664	15,229
Canada b/	94,546	169,885	3,200	--	--	c/5,000	c/6,200
United States d/	83,589	94,157	500	1,826	1,679	8,948	5,156
Argentina	66,928	114,272	3,660	2,272	2,048	6,544	12,352
Australia	127,520	102,116	1,860	1,101	1,679	8,084	6,108
Soviet Union	42,248	39,824	680	0	0	3,920	1,088
Danube and Bulgaria e/	37,232	52,848	1,240	736	2,072	552	4,672
British India a/	f/19,677	6,280	0	0	0	2,816	0
Total g/	472,325	560,636				38,580	39,449
Total European shipments a/	397,592	450,784	9,288			c/14,376	c/19,288
Total ex-European shipments a/	99,400	146,760	1,936			c/ 4,992	c/ 4,560

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.
b/ Official exports as reported to date, supplemented by reported weekly clear-
ances of wheat and estimates of flour shipments. c/ To July 15 only. d/ Official
reports received from 16 principal ports, only. e/ Black Sea shipments only.
f/ Official. g/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by
Broomhall.

Index

	Page	::	Lard:	Page
Late cables	103	::	Exports, U.S., June 1939	115
- - - - -		::	Production, U.S., June 1939	115
		::	Lemons, exports, Palestine, 1938, 1939	111
		::	Livestock:	
		::	Numbers:	
Apples, exports, U.S., 1938, 1939 ...	112	::	Scotland, 1938, 1939	103
Barley:		::	Yugoslavia, 1934-1938	116
Area:		::	Oats:	
Canada, 1938, 1939	105	::	Area:	
Scotland, 1938, 1939	103	::	Canada, 1938, 1939	105
Production, Greece,		::	Scotland, 1938, 1939	103
1938, 1939	104, 117	::	Production, Greece,	
Beef:		::	1938, 1939	104, 117
Imports, U.S., June 1939	114	::	Oranges:	
Production, U.S., June 1939	114	::	Exports:	
Cattle:		::	Palestine, 1936-1939	109
Imports, U.S., June 1939	112-114	::	Spain, 1936-1939	111
Numbers:		::	Pork:	
Scotland, 1938, 1939	103	::	Exports, U.S., June 1939	115
Yugoslavia, 1934-1938	116	::	Imports, U.S., June 1939	116
Price, U.S., June 1939	114	::	Production, U.S., June 1939	116
Slaughter, U.S., June 1939	114	::	Pears, exports, U.S., 1938, 1939 ...	112
Cotton:		::	Potatoes, area, Scotland, 1938, 1939 ..	103
Imports, Japan, 1937-1939	106	::	Rye:	
Stocks, Japan, June 30, 1939	107	::	Area, Canada, 1938, 1939	105
Flaxseed, area, Canada, 1938, 1939 ..	105	::	Prices, U.S., July 29, 1939	118
Grains:		::	Production, Greece, 1938, 1939 ..	104, 117
Crop conditions, Canada,		::	Tobacco:	
July 31, 1939	103	::	Area, Taiwan, 1930-1939	108
Movement (feed), principal		::	Production, Taiwan, 1930-1939 ...	108
countries, July 29, 1939	118	::	Wheat:	
Prices (feed), principal markets,		::	Area:	
July 29, 1939	118	::	Canada, 1938, 1939	105
Grapefruit, exports, Palestine,		::	Japan, 1938, 1939	104
1936-1939	110	::	Scotland, 1938, 1939	103
Hogs:		::	Prices, specified markets,	
Numbers:		::	July 29, 1939	117
Scotland, 1938, 1939	103	::	Production:	
Yugoslavia, 1934-1938	116	::	Greece, 1938, 1939	104, 117
Price, U. S., June 1939	116	::	Japan, 1938, 1939	104